

2020

WATER QUALITY

WSID 1530006 ANNUAL REPORT



Where Georgia comes together.



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. **Your water met all the regulations set by EPA.** Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

**YOUR WATER IS
SAFE TO DRINK!**

PROVIDING THE
CITIZENS OF PERRY WITH
THE HIGHEST QUALITY WATER
AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SERVICES

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Last year we conducted more than 8,000 tests for over 78 drinking water contaminants. We only detected eight (8) contaminants.

This brochure is an overview of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, please contact **Water Treatment Manager Sharon Kelly at 478-988-2777.**

High quality water is more than the dream of the conservationists, more than a political slogan; high quality water, in the right quantity at the right place at the right time, is essential to health, recreation, and economic growth.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Perry City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at City Hall. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings as well.



SPECIAL POPULATION ADVISORY

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.



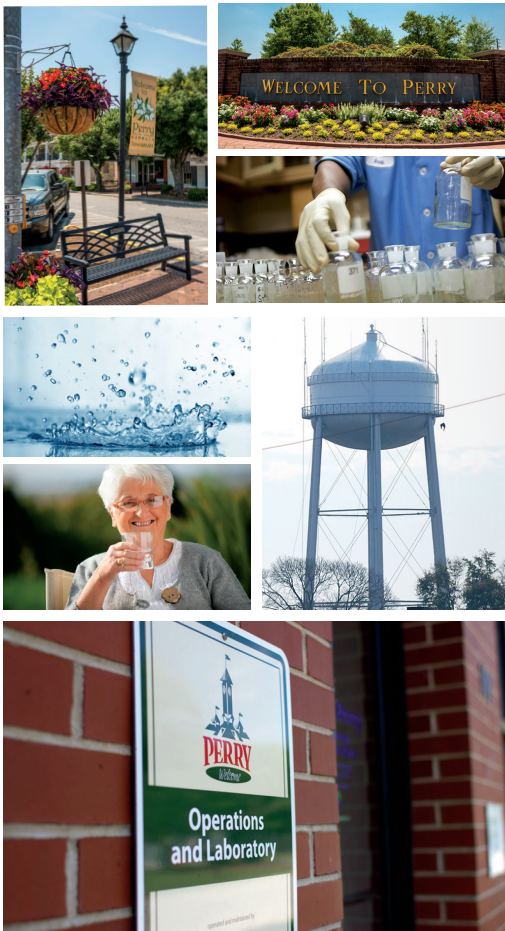
Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease

Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

1-800-426-4791

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Perry is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

YOUR WATER COMES FROM WELLS WHICH DRAW FROM THE CRETACEOUS SAND AQUIFER. These wells are protected from potential sources of contamination. Presence of certain constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Source water assessment information and Wellhead Protection Plan may be obtained from City Hall.



You may view this plan or request a copy by calling **478-988-2777.**



CONTAMINANTS IN WATER



Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

WATER QUALITY DATA | DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	DETECTION RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	0	0	Weekly	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (PPM)	4	2	0.67	0.08-1.20	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (PPM/MCL/MRDL)	4 (MRDL)	2	1.0	0.5-1.46	2020	No	Adding disinfectant to drinking water
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes - PPB)	80	40	1.35	1.19-1.51	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ug/L) [Haloacetic Acids]	60	60	0	ND	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate /Nitrite (PPM)	10	10	0	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
SUBSTANCE	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER 90th PERCENTILE	NO. OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead (PPB)	AL-15	15	1.4	0	June 2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (PPB)	AL-1.3	1.3	86.9	0	June 2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
SUBSTANCE	SMCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	DETECTION RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (SMCL)							NON HEALTH HAZARD—ONLY EFFECTS ASTHETICS (COLOR OR TASTE) OF WATER
							Adding disinfectant to drinking water
							Water softeners can contribute to the level of sodium in the water

This table lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing performed January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.



TO HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND THE DATA IN THE TABLE ABOVE, A LIST OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS IS PROVIDED AT RIGHT

- **AL: Action Level**—The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
- **MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**—the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDLG: Level of a drinking water disinfectant**, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants
- **MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level**—highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants
- **MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level**—the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology
- **MFL: Million fibers per liter**
- **mremf year: Millirems per year** (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **NA: Not applicable**
- **ND: Not detectable at testing limit**
- **NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units**
- **pCi/L: picocuries per liter** (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm: parts per million** or milligrams per liter— (corresponds to one minute in two years)
- **ppb: parts per billion** or micrograms per liter— (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)





CONTAMINANTS

**THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER
BEFORE WE TREAT IT INCLUDE:**

- **MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which are naturally occurring.
- **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT IS PREPARED BY ESG OPERATIONS, INC.
AS A SERVICE TO THE CITY OF PERRY, GEORGIA



A UTILITY OPERATIONS AND
PUBLIC WORKS MANAGEMENT COMPANY

www.esginc.net



**WE'RE HERE
24 HOURS A DAY**

**MAKING CERTAIN YOUR
WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK**

Our Water Treatment Plant Operators are on duty **24 hours** to ensure your water is safe and provided in adequate supply. All operators are licensed by the State of Georgia and receive continuing education to maintain a high level of proficiency and expertise. A series of tests are performed **two (2) times daily** to ensure consistent quality. These tests include: pH, Fluoride, Iron and Phosphate (corrosion inhibitor) and Chlorine Residual. **You can view this report online at www.perry-ga.gov** or if you have any questions about your water quality you can visit these other informative sources:

- www.epa.gov
- www.gaepd.org
- www.awwa.org
- www.gawp.org



Perry, Georgia Awarded Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) **2020 District 5 Best Testing Drinking Water**